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EMT-B Final Exam Review (Latest 2023/ 2024 Update) Complete Guide with Questions and Verified Answers| 100% Correct

Q: traumatic brain injury (TBI)?

Answer:
a traumatic insult to the brain. capable of producing physical, intellectual, emotional, social, and vocational changes

Q: hypotension, tachycardia, slurred speech, dilated pupils, airway compromise (sometimes)?

Answer:
signs and symptoms of an overdose

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Q: - charcoal
- O2 via NRB
- Naloxone for opioid overdose?

Answer:
treatment for an overdose

Q: - infant's tongue is proportionally larger
- airway is proportionally shorter and narrower
- increased flexibility of the trachea
- airway can be easily blocked?

Answer:
newborn difference in airway

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Q: - breathing muscles are immature
can manage normal breathing requirements easily but can become fatigued when stressed
- ventilations that are too forceful can result in barotrauma
- number of alveoli is lower
- respiratory problems can become life-threatening?

Answer:
newborn difference in breathing

Q: fetal. circulation through placenta --> independent circulation?

Answer:
newborn difference in circulation

Q: normal vitals for toddler?

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Answer:
- HR: 90-150
- RR: 20-30
- Systolic BP: 80-100

Q: normal vitals for school age children?

Answer:
- HR: 70-120
- RR: 15-20
- Systolic BP: 80-110

Q: normal vitals for adolescents?

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Answer:
- HR: 60-100
- RR: 12-20
- Systolic BP: 90-110

Q: normal vitals for adults?

Answer:
- HR: 60-100
- RR: 12-20
- Systolic BP: 80-100

Q: dirty bomb?

Answer:
name given to an explosive radiologic dispersal device

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Q: weapon of mass destruction (WMD)?

Answer:
any agent designed to bring about mass death, casualties, and.or massive damage to property and infrastructure (bridges, tunnels, airports, and seaports)

Q: - appearance
- work of breathing (abnormal airway noise, accessory muscle use, retractions, head bobbing, nasal flaring)
- circulation to the skin?

Answer:
pediatric assessment triangle (PAT)

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Q: G: geriatric patients
- present atypically
- deserve respect
- experience normal changes with age

E: environmental assessment
- what is the physical condition of the home? are there any repairs needed?
- is there a fecal or urine odor in the home?
- are pets well cared for?

M: medical assessment
- older patients tend to have a variety of medical problems; a trauma patient may have underlying conditions
- obtain a medical history
- primary assessment

S: social assessment
- assess the activities of daily living: eating, dressing, bathing, toiling?

Answer:
GEMS diamond

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Q: - calm, friendly manner
- watch for signs of increased anxiety or fear
- eye level
- establish trust and communication
- treat normally
- establish what is normal and what isn't?

Answer:
what is important to consider when treating special needs patients?

Q: hepatomegaly?

Answer:
abnormal enlargement of the liver

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